Nippon Times

No. 16,469 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1945 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 第三種郵便物認可 Price 25 Sen

EAST FRONT AFLAME AS SOVIETS OPEN UP DRIVE NEAR SUWALKI

Red Army Aiming to Cut Off East Prussia and Encircle Silesian Territory

Domei

BERLIN, January 22.—With the new Soviet offensive started at Suwalki, near the southeastern corner of East Prussia, the whole Eastern Front from Memel to the Carpathians is now on the move. The battlefield extends over an unprecedented stretch of ground and the fighting is of ferocity unparalleled in history.

Concisely, this big battle in the east is marked by Soviet attempts to cut off East Prussia from the south and to encircle the upper Silesian industrial region with a double pincer movement while in the central sector Soviet spearheads are ready to swing either to the north or to the south.

In the fighting yesterday, Soviet attacks to break through the German positions around Silesia collapsed and 84 Soviet tanks were destroyed. To the north the embittered tank battle raging southwest of Lodz still continued and few Soviet tank spearheads gained ground northwestward between Kalish and Torun.

In the above sectors, German quarters are not divulging the names of the localities involved since the fighting is still extremely mobile. Competent quarters confined the news of the Soviet thrust to the northwest as moving toward the fortress of Torun. Other places mentioned in the central sector as where the fighting is going on were Guttentag, Pitschen and the area of Gross Strelitz.

Concerning the big battle in East Prussia more details were learned. The Soviet armies increased pressure on the entire front and generally are attacking in a flat curve from the northeast to southwest around East Prussia aiming at cutting off this sector.

An estimated 101 Soviet rifle divisions and several thousand tanks of eight Soviet tank corps are presently attacking East Prussia from the east and south and have carried the fighting northward beyond the historic Tannenberg battlefield to the Deutsch Eylau-Allenstein railway where bitter fighting is now raging. In the whole day's fighting in East Prussia, the Germans frustrated all breakthrough attempts and in the northern region, 34 Soviet tanks were destroyed.

Hardest fighting is now raging between Insterburg and Kurische Haff while from the east a new thrust by the 3rd White Russian army group was launched out of the Suwalki area.

Hitler in Personal Command

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 22.—A BBC broadcast today said that Fuehrer Hitler had gone to the Eastern Front to take personal command of the German defense against the Soviets.

Soviet Objectives Noted

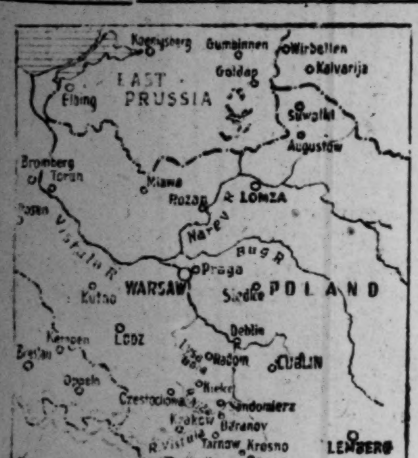
Domei

BERLIN, January 22.—The German military spokesman today stated that four main thrusts of the Soviet winter offensive are now clearly discernible, namely (1) toward Silesia in the direction of Breslau, (2) in the area of Posen, and two thrusts in East Prussia, (3) toward Elbing in the west and (4) toward Koenigsberg in the north.

He stated that in the northern sector, the Soviet attack was apparently aimed at cutting off East Prussia from the Reich while the offensive in the south was directed against the upper Silesian industrial region. In this sector, the Germans have established a coherent front in the eastern and northeastern outskirts of the region.

On the other hand, to the east of Oppeln, he said, Soviet tank spearheads gained further ground and are at some points within 30 kilometers from Oppeln.

The spokesman discounted the revival of the fighting in the Courland district as purely local activity, but added it might possibly develop into an attack although not on the scale of the offensive in the other focal points. The strength of Soviet troops stationed there will hardly allow that, he said.



BIG AMERICAN ATTACKS IN ARDENNES SLOW DOWN

Town of Haguenau North of Strasbourg Reconquered By German Forces

Domei

BERLIN, January 22.—The fighting on the Western Front has entered an intermediary stage and since Friday the large-scale American attacks in Ardennes have slowed down to only local activity.

The British assault against the Roer bridgeheads between Linich and Roermond banged hard against the German positions in the course of which fighting the British lost 28 tanks. The impetus of the offensive lessened considerably and the planned breakthrough was again frustrated. Retaliatory German counterattacks pressed the attackers back and recaptured a number of hotly-contested localities.

Below this sector, fighting on the flanks of the German front bulge in the Ardennes brought about no changes and neither Montgomery nor Patton were able to overcome stubborn German resistance.

The fighting between the Rhine and Haguenau, however, brought about greater German successes, as their forces further expanded their old Rhine bridgehead north of Strasbourg. Latest reports said the town of Haguenau, 55 kilometers north of Strasbourg, was reconquered by the Germans. German troops have also entered several other localities. Farther south, German formations gained ground slowly but steadily to the west.

Meanwhile the last resistance of the trapped Americans at Reipertsweiler was broken and 450 American prisoners were taken.

ROSEMAN GIVEN NEW POST

Made F.D.R.'s Personal Delegate; 3 New Ambassadors Named

Domei

LISBON, January 22.—Judge Samuel R. Roseman, for many years personal adviser to President Roosevelt and one of the sponsors of the administration's New Deal, has been appointed by the President to be his personal representative, with the rank of Minister to conduct a special mission, it was officially announced today, according to a Washington dispatch.

Roseman is to visit England, France, Belgium and the Netherland and will report on the steps to be taken in accordance with the prevailing situation there, it was added.

The appointment of three new American Ambassadors to Central America was also announced by the State Department today. They are Edwin Jackson Kyle to be stationed in Guatemala, Joseph F. McGurk in Dominican Republic, and Henry Norweb, former Ambassador to Portugal, in Panama.

Backs CIO Action Body

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 22.—The CIO Political Action Committee must be prepared to back labor when it is right and to rebuke it when it is wrong, Senator Joseph Guffey, Pennsylvania Democrat, told the New Jersey Congress of Industrial Organizations meeting on Sunday, according to a New York report. Guffey said that the Political Action Committee has aided in deciding the political troubles of the United States Government but he warned against interpreting the recent reaction as meaning an exclusive and unlimited aggrandizement for American laborers.

Lemay Replaces Hansell

Domei

LISBON, January 22.—The U.S. War Department announced today that Brigadier General Haywood Hansell, Commander of the 21st Bomber Command, is returning to the United States for an undisclosed assignment and he will be succeeded by Major General Lemay, Chief of the 20th Bomber Command based in China, according to a Washington dispatch. Brigadier General Roger Ramey will succeed Lemay.

YUGOSLAV KING DEMANDS RESIGNATION OF SUBASIC

Tells Premier His Regime Is Collapsing; Groll Is Mentioned as New Head

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 22.—A Yugoslav official source in London disclosed tonight that King Peter II of the exile Yugoslav Government in London had requested Prime Minister Ivan Subasic to resign and told him that his Government was "in demission," according to a London dispatch.

This source also said that the next Prime Minister will probably be Milan Groll, Democrat leader whom the source described as an opponent of the Subasic-Tito agreement.

The spokesman of the Subasic Government claimed the same day that the statement that King Peter told Subasic that his Government was "in demission" by no means requires that Subasic's Government will accept the Kings view.

Concerning the King's surprising decision, the following communique was issued from the Yugoslav Royal Court in London tonight: "In the interval of time between his communique of January 11 and today, the King of Yugoslavia has left no stone unturned to speed up the solution of the pending Yugoslav problems. As it was said in the communique to the press of January 11 he consented to the basic proposals put forward by the National Liberation Movement of his country. There remained open only the question of how to carry into operation these proposals.

"The King has been ready to approve any method provided that it would fully guarantee the expression of the popular will regarding the future organization of the country and form of Government. When no proposals were forthcoming from the National Liberation Movement, he took the initiative and on January 15 addressed to Dr. Ivan Subasic and Marshal Joseph 'Tito' Brozovitch a proposal to the effect that being in accord with the rest of the draft agreement, he was ready to transfer the Royal Constitutional rights and legislative power to a Royal Government under the leadership of Marshal Tito provided that it is appointed in a Constitutional way.

"In addition, on January 20, he gave to the Government an explanation with regard to his proposal which in effect created a completely new situation. The King appreciates Tito's desire and accepts it, but he regrets he is unable to continue negotiations through the services of Dr. Subasic. He has lost confidence in Subasic without which collaboration in any serious matter is out of the question.

"Faced with this and with a view to find a quick a solution as possible, the King has requested Subasic's resignation and told him that the Government is "in demission."

Tito, British Sign Pact

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 22.—Marshal Joseph 'Tito' Brozovitch, Commander in Chief of the Yugoslav Partisan Army, and the representative for Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Commander in Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in the Mediterranean Area, have signed an agreement in Belgrade providing for the shipment of relief supplies to Yugoslavia from Britain and the United States, according to a Belgrade report.

The report added that the Royal Yugoslav Government in London has approved the agreement and that the supplies will be sent with the aid of UNRRA officials.

King Peter Adamant

Domei

BERNE, January 22.—King Peter II, according to Yugoslav circles in London, insists on the rejection of the Subasic-Tito agreement, according to an Exchange report. Though the King did not reply to the memorandum of the Subasic government, the report said that it is certain that he will not give in. Meanwhile, the Tito commission, staying in London, was withdrawn by Tito.

Hensel Succeeds Bard

Domei

LISBON, January 22.—President Roosevelt today nominated Struve Hensel, former New York attorney, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy succeeding Ralph A Bard who was recently promoted to Undersecretary of the Navy, a Washington dispatch said. Hensel now holds the legal advisory position in the Department.

Citations Gained by 15 Air Heroes Who Rammed Enemy in Leyte Gulf

Granting of Posthumous Promotions, High Martial Orders to Members of Sekicho, Tesshin, Ichiu And Banda Units Announced

The granting of a citation by Field Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander in Chief of the Japanese Army Forces in the Southern Area, to eight members of the Sekicho Special Air Attack Unit, headed by Captain Kunio Takaishi and three officers of the Ichiu Special Air Attack Unit, headed by Sub-Lieutenant Saburo Amano as well as another citation to three pilots of the Tesshin Special Air Attack Unit, headed by Lieutenant Hiroshi Matsui and two members of the Banda Special Air Attack Unit, headed by Sergeant Toshiyuki Ishiwata, all of whom carried out ramming attacks against the enemy warcraft in and around the Gulf of Leyte on December 5, 1944, has now been brought to the August knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Tuesday.

The text of the announcement follows:

"Citations have previously been granted by the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Area to Captain Kunio Takaishi and six other officers of the Sekicho Air Unit of the Special Attack Corps, to Sub-Lieutenant Saburo Amano and two others of the Ichiu Unit of the same Corps, to Lieutenant Hiroshi Matsui and two others of the Tesshin Air Unit of the same Corps as well as to Sergeant Toshiyuki Ishiwata and one other of the Banda Air Unit of the same Corps, all of whom launched ramming attacks against the enemy warships in and around the Gulf of Leyte on December 5, 1944. These facts have been now brought to the August knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

The extraordinary posthumous promotions of these Army Wild Eagles were also announced by the War Ministry on the same day as follows:

"Captain Kunio Takaishi promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

"Lieutenant Hiroshi Matsui promoted to the rank of Major.

"Sub-Lieutenants Takao Ohi, Masamitsu Kataoka, Hiroshi Shimoyanagida, Yutaka Yamaura, Tetsuo Ishihara, Kenichi Masuda, Saburo Amano, Satoru Aikei, Akio Otani and Kenji Nishiyama promoted to the rank of Captain.

"Sergeant Toshiyuki Ishiwata, Corporals Kiyoshi Nagahama and Tomoji Sasaki promoted to the rank of Sub-Lieutenant."

Various martial orders of the Golden Kite and of the Rising Sun have been specially conferred upon these 15 Army heroes, it was simultaneously announced by the Bureau of Decorations and the War Ministry, on Tuesday.

The announcement follows:

"The Sekicho Air Unit

Lieutenant Colonel Kunio Takaishi was awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

"Captains Takao Ohi, Masamitsu Kataoka, Hiroshi Shimoyanagida, Yutaka Yamaura, Tetsuo Ichihara and Kenichi Masuda were awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

"The Tesshin Air Unit

Major Hiroshi Matsui and Captain Kenji Nishiyama were awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun while Sub-Lieutenant Kiyoshi Nagahama was awarded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

"The Ichiu Air Unit

Captains Saburo Amano, Satoru Aikei and Akio Otani were awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

"The Banda Air Unit

Sub-Lieutenant Toshiyuki Ishiwata and Tomoji Sasaki were awarded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun."

CITATION

Sekicho Air Unit of the Special Attack Corps

Captain Kunio Takaishi; Sub-Lieutenant Takao Ohi; Sub-Lieutenant Masamitsu Kataoka; Sub-Lieutenant Hiroshi Shimoyanagida; Sub-Lieutenant Yutaka Yamaura; Sub-Lieutenant Tetsuo Ichihara; and Sub-Lieutenant Kenichi Masuda.

Ichiu Air Unit of the Special Attack Corps

Sub-Lieutenant Saburo Amano; Sub-Lieutenant Satoru Aikei; and Sub-Lieutenant Akio Otani.

"Upon assuming the task of attacking enemy warships in and outside the Gulf of Leyte, the above sallied forth on December 5, 1944 with the iron determination to achieve their mission with cool deliberation.

"Detecting an enemy convoy cruising northward in the Suriga Strait shortly before noon the same day, they launched a fierce attack and obtained brilliant war results sinking one cruiser, eight transports, and one warship of unknown category.

"Blasting one enemy warship with one plane, all these fliers met a glorious end.

"Demonstrating the true spirit of eternal loyalty and patriotism of the Imperial Forces, their actions are really glorious and their military achievements are outstanding. Wherefore a citation is hereby issued and notified to the entire Army.

December 23, 1944.

Hisaichi Terauchi,
Commander-in-Chief of the
Japanese Army Forces
in the Southern
Area."

CITATION

Tesshin Air Unit of the Special Attack Corps

Lieutenant Hiroshi Matsui; Sub-Lieutenant Kenji Nishiyama; Corporal Kiyoshi Nagahama.

Banda Air Unit of the Special Attack Corps

Sergeant Toshiyuki Ishiwata; Corporal Tomoji Sasaki.

"With firm determination to achieve their mission at the sacrifice of their lives, the above assumed the task of attacking enemy warcraft in the Gulf of Leyte on December 5, 1944.

"Defying the challenge of enemy planes, the above flew resolutely toward their objective. Piercing the enemy's barrage of gunfire, they carried out ramming attacks and obtained great war results which included the damaging and setting ablaze of one large enemy warship.

"Their brave actions are a manifestation of the spirit of loyalty and patriotism of the Imperial Japanese Forces and their achievements are distinguished. Wherefore a citation is hereby issued and proclaimed to the entire Army.

December 23, 1944.

Hisaichi Terauchi,
Commander-in-Chief of the
Japanese Army Forces
in the Southern
Area."

GREEK REBELS TO MEET

Conferring With Government to Settle Final Peace Issue

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, January 22.—A conference attempting to turn the present peace in Greece into a permanent peace will be held on Thursday in Athens between the officials of the Greek Government and the EAM, an Athens report revealed today. The Government delegation will be headed by Foreign Minister John Sophianopoulos.

Meanwhile, it was also reported that the International Red Cross has completed preparations to bring back to Athens civilian hostages whom EAM leaders have agreed to release following a reply sent to Regent Archbishop Damaskinos by the EAM Central Committee asking him to arrange a meeting with the Red Cross delegates.

The first British prisoner exchanged by the EAM was a wounded captain who said that the guerrillas treated him with respect, not for him personally but for the British army.

Nuisance Raids Continued

Three Mariana-based B-29 bombers appeared over Japan between the night of January 22 and the following morning. The first raider entered Izu Peninsula by way of Shizuoka at 7:30 p.m. and dropped some explosive bombs and incendiaries in the forest area in the northern part of the Peninsula. Passing over Suruga Bay, the second raider appeared over its objective at 12:30 a.m., January 23, and dropped some bombs in the woodland sector west of Lake Hamanako. The third bomber raided Nagoya at 5:30 a.m. after flying over the Kumano Sea. Some bombs were dropped but no damage was caused.

FURTIVE ENEMY MOVES SMASHED BY JAPANESE

Frustrated U.S. Units in Lingayen Area Try to Slip Behind Nippon Lines

By T. ITO and T. TSUJIMURA
Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE ON LUZON ISLAND, January 23.—Unable to launch frontal attacks against the Japanese positions, enemy forces in the Lingayen Bay area have been attempting to detour to the rear of the Japanese positions in an effort to advance eastward.

One enemy company with five tanks as its mainstay penetrated into the area some 10 kilometers east of San Fabian, but counterattacked by Japanese artillery fire, took to their heels after suffering the loss of two tanks and eight soldiers killed.

In the Bosorrubio area, one enemy section with 10 tanks as its mainstay moved into an offensive. However, with one of the tanks set afire, by the Japanese the enemy retreated to the rear on the afternoon of January 20.

Manila Area Air Attacked

By F. FUJITA
Of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE FRONT, January 23.—Eight P-47's; nine P-38's, 19 A-20-A's, and two P-51's, a total of 38 planes, raided the districts round Manila on the morning of January 23.

The enemy bombed and machine-gunned a part of the area visited but only slight damage was caused.

It is believed that these enemy planes came from Tacloban on Leyte Island and San Jose on Mindoro Island.

Enemy Planes Active

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, January 23.—A formation of about 100 small-sized enemy planes, including B-24's, raided Manila area in daytime of January 21. Also on the same day the southern part of Mindanao was attacked by about 30 large and small-sized enemy planes, including B-29's.

NIPPON UNIT COMMENDED

Cited for Valiant Assault on Enemy On Lingayen Coast

By T. TSUJIMOTO and O. OHATA
Of the Military Press Corps

PHILIPPINE FRONT, January 21.—Close-in attacks are being carried out day and night against the Americans on the Lingayen coast. An unnamed close-in unit, which carried out such an attack on the enemy at Alacan on the night of January 16, has received the following letter of commendation from General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippine Area:

"The Unit has inflicted heavy losses on the Americans by repeating a valiant close-in attack every night since the landing of the enemy on the Lingayen coast. Especially in the close-in assault on the night of January 16, the Unit made a surprise attack on the enemy base and blasted eight tanks, 48 automatic guns, and eight vehicles and set ablaze munition dumps and fodder depots extending over a kilometer, thus striking terror into the heart of the enemy. The careful preparation and the vigorous spirit of attack on the part of the Unit have brought about this brilliant result. For these reasons, this letter of commendation is granted."

Nimitz Admits Damage

Domei

LISBON, January 22.—Nimitz's Headquarters announced today that the U.S. Pacific Fleet attacked Taiwan on January 20 and in the foray "one of our major ships was damaged," according to a Pearl Harbor dispatch. It is believed that the "major ship" was either a battleship or a carrier.

Canadian Troops Due For Service Overseas Desert Army Camps

Domei

GENEVA, January 22.—More than 50 per cent of the Canadian soldiers drafted for overseas service have deserted and riots are occurring among those who have remained in the camps, the Daily Mail's correspondent reports from Ontario. In one camp, 600 men have deserted and an additional 110 have refused to do service. These men forced their way out of the camp and carried out demonstrations in the streets. Finally, they were arrested by the Military Police, the report added.

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Candon
Lingayen Bay
ILOCOS SUR
MOUNTAIN PROVINCE
San Fernando
Bauang
Baguio
PANGASINAN
NUEVA VIZCAYA
NUEVA ECIJA
ZAMBALES
TARLAC
BULACAN
San Fernando

RAID ON OKINAWA COSTS ENEMY 74 GRUMMANS

550 Planes From Task Force That Hit Taiwan Appear Over Isles—Our Losses Slight

By K. KOJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

TAIWAN BASE, January 22.—An aggregate of 550 Grumman planes, believed to have come from the carriers of the enemy task force that attacked Taiwan and the Okinawa Islands yesterday, raided the Okinawa Islands today. The raiders lost 74 planes either shot down or damaged.

Yesterday, meeting furious Japanese counterattacks, the enemy raiders had fled eastward of Taiwan by about 6 p.m.

Despite the persistent attacks in wave formations, the damage caused the Japanese side was small compared to the big losses of 153 planes either shot down or damaged during the two days of January 21 or 22, suffered by the enemy. Furthermore, as announced by the Imperial Headquarters yesterday, four enemy carriers were damaged.

In frenzied efforts to divert a part of the Japanese strength from the Philippines, the enemy's attacks on Taiwan and the Okinawa Islands are expected to increase. However, Japan's line of supplies to the Southern Regions remains intact and the Japanese Air Units are daily pushing forward their operations to crush the enemy.

B-24's Raid Yiojima

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, January 23.—About a dozen B-24 enemy planes raided Yiojima on the night of January 21.

Hongkong Blind-Bombed

Domei

HONGKONG, January 22.—Revealing their atrocity and inhumanity, the U.S. Air Force carried out blind-bombing attacks against Hongkong yesterday afternoon, demolishing 500 houses, and killing 1,000 residents, while wounding 3,000 others.

A formation of more than 20 Kunming-based B-24's penetrated the city's skies at 3:45 p.m. In fear of Japanese counterattacks, the enemy raiders wantonly dropped their bombs from a high altitude and fled. The devastated areas were for the most part inhabited by Chinese.

REICH HAILS DIET SPEECHES

German Press in Accord With Koiso And Shigemitsu Addresses

Domei

BERLIN, January 22.—The speeches by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu of Japan were received with favorable reaction by the entire German press. The paper Angriff, for instance, wrote, "Japan is at present carrying through a total mobilization of its national forces on the background of which the two speeches must be considered."

The German press generally stressed the Japanese Foreign Minister's statement that Japan will develop even closer contact with its befriended nations in Asia and Europe.

The Voelkischer Beobacher under the headline, "Japan Fights With The Spirit of The Death-Defying Fliers" carried the full text of the two speeches while the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung particularly stressed Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's speech dwelling on the ideals and war aims of Japan and the basic principles of his foreign policy.

308th Bomber Squadron

Domei

LISBON, January 22.—The United States Army Headquarters have announced, according to a Chungking dispatch, that the 308th Bomber Squadron composed of Liberator bombers known as Consolidated B-24's have been conducting operations in China since March 21 last year.

JOINT DECLARATION FORMS BASIC POLICY, KOISO INFORMS DIET

Foreign Minister Clarifies Stand On China Issues; Ideological Offensive Stressed

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso, speaking at the general meeting of the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, testified that the principle of having all countries each enjoy its proper place under the sun which is embodied in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, represented Japan's immutable national policy and constituted the basis of her foreign policy.

Replying to interpellations posed by Takeyo Nakatani, of Wakayama, Prime Minister Koiso declared that the Government has, since the formation of the present Cabinet, consistently stressed its intention of maintaining this policy.

Mr. Nakatani then interpellated Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu what the latter meant when he remarked in the course of the previous day's session that the War of Greater East Asia started in the China Affair and will end in it. He elicited the following reply from Mr. Shigemitsu:

"International relations of grave importance are developing with China as the center. With the developments of the war, the Chinese continent has come to have increasing importance, both militarily and politically. Only when the Chinese people are fully imbued with the spirit embodied in the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration and return to Asia completely will Asia revive. Only when America's attempts at invading China have been thoroughly frustrated and China returns to the fold of East Asia will our war objectives be achieved and the principles of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration realized."

Shigemitsu Explains

In reply to an interpellation on the prosecution of wartime foreign policy, Mr. Shigemitsu stated that wartime diplomacy should not be confined to diplomatic negotiations alone but should be accompanied by the prosecution of ideological offensives. "Diplomacy of today," declared the Foreign Minister, "must be backed up by ideological warfare. And the ideological warfare should not be a mere propaganda but the prosecution of immutable policies established by the Government, with conviction and enthusiasm."

Elaborating his statement, Mr. Shigemitsu testified that diplomacy of today was connected with the entire world. "It is hardly necessary to stress the importance of the diplomacy vis-a-vis China and the Soviet Union, in view of their geographical contiguity with our country," declared the Foreign Minister. He added that diplomatic operations vis-a-vis Chungking were being carried on in line with the principle of the Greater East Asia Declaration.

Pointing out the urgent necessity of quickly turning the resources of the Chinese continent into war power, the interpellator wanted to know whether the war requirements had not contradicted with diplomatic considerations. In reply, Mr. Shigemitsu remarked that the Sino-Japanese relations have been determined by the Pact of Alliance between the two countries. He said that China, as one of the belligerents, was firmly determined to bring the war to a successful end and was cooperating with Japan. Chinese cooperation was mostly on material side, he said, and it has been a great contribution to Japan's war efforts. "There exists no basic contradictions," Mr Shigemitsu emphasized. He voiced his determination to carry on the New China Policy without hitch.

A suggestion by Mr. Nakatani that an Asiatic people's movement be launched with Japan and China as its center elicited the reply from Taketora Ogata, Minister without Portfolio and concurrently President of the Board of Information, to the effect that he recognized the importance of a people's movement in the construction of Greater East Asia and that the Asia Development Headquarters fulfilled that part.

In reply to the same interpellation, Prime Minister Koiso testified that under the present war situation, it was necessary to carry out vigorous national movements together with movements in the political and administrative fields.

Shunji Akoshima, of Miyagi, was

(Continued on Page 3 Col 4)

ENEMY CURRENCY POLICY IN OCCUPIED EUROPE SEEN

Procedure Adopted by United Nations Toward Various Countries Varies Greatly

With the progress of the European war situation, the anti-Axis currency policies in the "liberated" regions attained a certain measure of success during the year 1944, according to the latest information received here. But looked at more closely, the policies of the United Nations present no unity, there being a great difference between the policies especially of the United States and the Soviet Union. The currency policy of the Soviet Union is an enigma, asserted the London "Economist." The following are the currency situations in different "liberated" countries, according to the same information:

Belgium. The Belgian currency circulating at the end of 1944 reached 113,300,000,000 Belgian francs against 28,900,000,000 Belgian francs, which was the amount at the end of 1939, while the banking deposits in Belgium at the date first mentioned registered 44,000,000,000 francs against 12,700,000,000 francs, the amount at the year-end of 1939. The national debt of Belgium which recorded 59,600,000,000 francs in December, 1939, rose to 156,200,000,000 francs at the end of August, 1944.

In the early part of October, 1944, an Anglo-Belgian currency agreement was concluded, under which agreement a series of measures were adopted with a view to adjusting domestic prices to the new exchange rates. These measures included (a) the conversion of bank notes and a limited compulsory saving, (b) restrictions on the withdrawal of banking deposits, (c) reporting of the negotiable instruments in possession, (d) reporting of foreign currency or drafts, property or rights held abroad, (e) reporting of credit held, and similar matters. These measures, drawn up by the Belgian authorities while in exile, were immediately put into execution, with the result that in the latter part of December, 1944, the bank notes and banking deposits dropped from 183,000,000,000 francs to 114,000,000,000 francs, according to a statement of the Belgian Minister of Finance.

The frozen deposits have been released to the extent of 40 per cent, but the rest will not be released until a special tax has been collected on the war profits obtained through cooperation with the German authorities. The amount of this tax is estimated at 40,000,000,000 francs.

Situation in Holland

Holland. The burden undertaken by Holland toward Germany reached a total of over 10,000,000,000 guilders, comprising 4,800,000,000 guilders for the cost of occupation, 1,350,000,000 guilders for the support of the Soviet campaign, and 4,300,000,000 guilders for other purposes. At the end of 1939, the bank notes in circulation registered 1,100,000,000 guilders which amount rose to 4,400,000,000 guilders at the end of August, 1944. If the exchange rate of 10.691 guilders against one pound sterling is to be maintained, considerable deflation has to be carried out. In this regard, however, no detailed announcement has been made.

France. The cost of occupation undertaken by France was fixed at 500,000,000 francs per day. This, added to the sums payable to Germany under the Franco-German clearing agreement, rose to an annual figure between 200,000,000,000 francs and 220,000,000,000 francs. Furthermore, the annual deficit of the national budget reached 60,000,000,000 francs; therefore, more than 200,000,000,000 francs had to be covered annually by national bonds or by borrowing from the Bank of France. The national debt of France, which stood at 125,000,000,000 francs before the outbreak of the European War, increased to 642,000,000,000 francs in the early part of October, 1944. Of this amount, some 200,000,000,000 francs is accounted for by hoarding.

Considering this situation, it is asserted that the new exchange rate of 50 francs against one pound sterling overvaluates the French currency. The under-hand rate in Paris is reported to be 600 francs or 700 francs against one pound. But British circles disclaim any intention to change the new exchange rate, while the French authorities revised the old exchange rates of the franc against the Swiss franc, Belgian franc, and Swedish krone in accordance with the new standard rate, to be valid from December 1, 1944.

In view, however, of the internal conditions of France where order and transport are still to be restored, and where it is extremely difficult to make the farmers understand the needs of the situation, no attempt has been made to follow the example of Belgium. On the one hand, however, the ban on the increase of wages was removed, and a general increase of 40 per cent was permitted, while on the other hand, a "liberation" loan was issued in the early part of November. The subscriptions to the loan, which bears an interest of 3 per cent, and which is redeemable at par, reached 160,000,000,000 francs, of which 75 per cent was subscribed in cash, with the result that the notes in circulation fell to 572,000,000,000 francs on December 28, 1944. It is asserted that the British and American forces are minimizing requisitions in France, the British and American soldiers receiving only 10 per cent of their pay in francs.

In Force Since December

The exchange rate between the German military notes and the Anglo-American currencies in the districts still occupied by the Reich troops was fixed at 40 marks against one pound sterling. This rate, which was announced in October, 1944, was put into force after the fall of Aachen, toward the end of December.

Italy. The bank notes in circulation on December 10, 1944 registered 23,300,000,000 liras against 44,000,000,000 liras, which was the amount at the end of October. (The amount on December 31 1939, was 22,400,000,000 liras). America, it is stated, planned a dollar credit to Italy, to cover the payments in that country.

Greece. The currency issued recorded 2,500,000,000,000 drachmas in November, 1944, which is so far the worst inflation in this war. During the period of occupation by German and Italian troops, the Axis authorities used a special method in the trade between Greece and other regions. After the occupation by the British, one pound of British military notes was exchanged for 800,000,000 drachmas.

At the same time, British financial experts were sent to Greece to retrieve the currency situation. On November 11, 1944, a new currency was issued, with the exchange rate fixed at one new drachma against 500,000,000 old drachmas. At this rate, the redemption of the old currency was to be realized, and the external value of the new Greek currency raised to 600 drachmas against one pound sterling.

Turkey. A change recently came in the economic policy of Turkey. Under the new policy exports to America are encouraged by the payment of bonuses to those who make them, and imports therefrom discouraged by the establishment of a system of taxes levied on those who import from America.

In other words, the value of goods passing between Turkey and America will be determined on the basis of the exchange rate of a dollar being 183 piasters whereas the official rate was 130 piasters.

Turkey has been following this policy of stimulating exports and discouraging imports with regard to Britain for several years, and it has now decided that the same policy shall be applied with regard to America.

The turn has come to look at the currency policy of the Soviet Union in the territories which have been restored by her. The Soviet Union is maintaining troops in eight separate foreign lands. Four of these lands—that is, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia—are what the Soviet Union calls her allies.

Four others—that is, Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary—are former enemies of the Soviet Union, and with each of these three—that is, Finland, Rumania and Bulgaria—the Soviet Union has entered into a truce agreement.

Conditions Not Clear

The monetary conditions in these countries are not clearly known. The Soviet Union seems to be following the policy of using ruble currency and military notes in these lands and of replacing them by the currency of these lands when the internal conditions became settled, a policy which it has already adopted with regard to Rumania.

Where the Soviet Union has replaced the ruble and military notes by the currency of the foreign lands in which they have circulated, it seems to have done so on the basis of the value of these notes set by her, a value which was high out of proportion to the currency which was to replace them. Such a conclusion suggests itself to those watching the progress of inflation in the countries where the ruble notes in circulation are replaced by the currency of these countries.

It is reported that the Soviet Union has opened negotiations with Czechoslovakia for a currency agreement. It is also reported that the Soviet Union has decided to recognize the right of the Czechoslovakian Government to issue bank notes in the area under its authority.

The Soviet Union has yet to reach an agreement with Czechoslovakia on the question of the value of the currency of the latter in terms of the ruble.

In Rumania, the new government, in December, announced that it had been decided to replace ruble notes and Soviet leis in circulation by the currency of its country on the basis of 100 leis against one ruble and of five leis against one Soviet lei by the end of the month. The rate in prewar days was 266 leis against one ruble.

The currency in circulation in Rumania was 48,000,000,000 leis at the end of 1943 and 211,800,000,000 leis in June 1944. From this, it is easy to see that there is a certain amount of inflation in Rumania.

The position of the Soviet Union is considered to be no better than that of Rumania. This suggests the thought that a higher value was set on the ruble than there was warrant to set when its value was fixed in terms of the lei.

In Bulgaria the deficit in revenue amounted to 13,000,000,000 levas for the period from January 1944 to September of the same year. The bank notes in circulation were 4,200,000,000 levas at the end of 1939 and 40,700,000,000 levas in September 1944. The State Bank of Bulgaria ruled on September 25 last year that one ruble should be equal to 15 levas.

Undetermined Blaze Razes Headquarters of U.S. Forces in China

Domei

LISBON, January 22.—A fire, whose cause is unknown, is reported to have broken out at the headquarters of the American forces in China at Chungking early this morning. The offices, storehouses and indeed all structures in the compound of the headquarters, except for some supplies of materials and a little equipment, were reduced to ashes. The outbreak followed the blaze on January 20 that completely destroyed the building of the United States Embassy in Chungking which had been completed only a short time before.

RIFT IN CHUNGKING CAMP IS EMPHASIZED BY TIME

Quotes Mansfield as Saying Kuomintang Becoming More Unpopular Every Day

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 23.—China's gravest problem— disunity, as clearly revealed by the rift between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists—which was brought to the fore by Representative Joseph Mansfield, Democrat of Texas and President Roosevelt's personal representative, in his recent report to Congress on his trip to China, was stressed yesterday by the American magazine Time which said.

"As a U.S. marine representative, Mansfield served for two years in Peking and Tientsin 23 years ago. As Professor of Far Eastern History in Montana State University, and as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House of Representatives, he has remained a staunch friend of China.

"Last October, President Roosevelt asked him to go to China as his personal representative. Mansfield took with him a long list of questions. When he left the United States he felt sure that China's biggest problem was supply.

"In Chungking and elsewhere he saw United States generals and Chinese leaders. The more he saw and heard the more Mansfield was convinced that China's gravest problem was the rift between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communists.

"He said in his report to Congress that the greatest single problem today is the disunity within China itself. The Kuomintang is disliked more every day and this has been proved by the revolts of the peasantry, criticisms by provincial leaders, and student revolts against conscription. The Generalissimo looks with caution at the Communists because he fears that they are too strong and if unchecked might supersede the Kuomintang.

"The Communists are more like farmers than revolutionaries. Among their weak points is their spirit of sanctimoniousness—they look upon themselves as the highest crusaders. Their knowledge of the outside world is primitive, there are social distinctions among them and they are totalitarian in their own way. Their points of strength are that they have a good military force, and there is more democracy in their territory than in the rest of China, Mansfield added.

"He thought that Chiang's newly organized government shows some promise of accomplishing the sorely needed reform. War Minister Chen Cheng seemed determined to improve China's poorly fed, poorly trained, and poorly led armies. T. V. Soong, Foreign Miniser and President of the Executive Yuan, appeared a good choice to stop China's spiraling inflation and civilian profiteering. But, asks Mansfield, has Chiang gone far enough or does he intend to?

"As for the biggest problem, Mansfield conceded that unity was easier to talk about than to achieve. In this connection, Ambassador Patrick J. Hurley stepped up his efforts to bring about an agreement. Meanwhile, Mansfield said, Chiang declared that the Americans expect his Government to make all the concessions, but added, why don't the American's try to get the Yenan group to make some?

"Mansfield said that Chiang's suggestions may sound a bit stiff, but he regarded the Generalissimo as the one man who can make Chinese unity and independence a reality. He and he alone can untangle the present situation, Mansfield stressed."

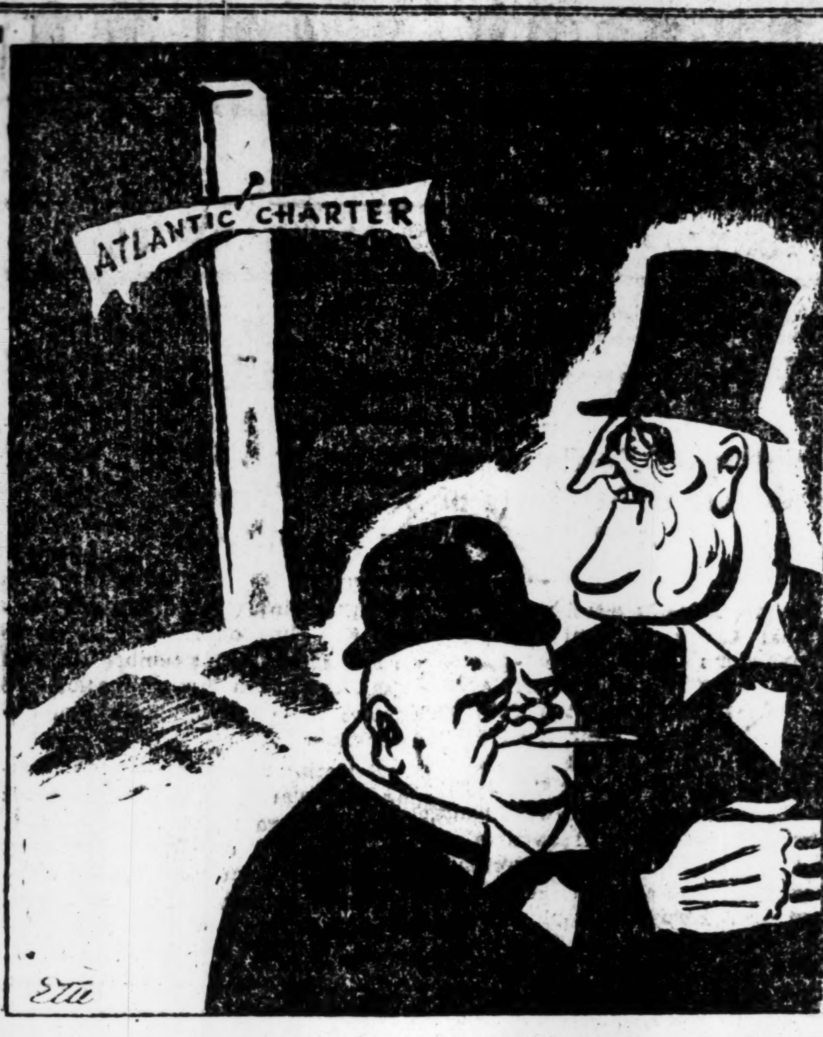
Meanwhile, another report said that American newspapers are continuing to comment on Chiang's New Year statement. The following editorial appeared recently in the Houston Post:

"American friends of China are much gratified by the recent announcement of Chiang Kai-shek that efforts would be made this year to produce a constitutional government in China. 'The Asiatic war has heightened the responsibility of the Chinese people,' Chiang said, adding that he now does not feel it necessary to wait until the end of the war to call a conference. The Kuomintang is in accord with this as evidenced by the fact that the first Party Congress since 1938 will be called in May. It is expected that this Congress will decide the date for the people's congress if, as Chiang believes possible China is able to accomplish the dual task of achieving victory and of setting up a constitutional government at the same time.'

The New York Times, in the meantime, published an article written by its former Chungking correspondent, Brooks Atkinson, in which the writer paid tribute to the peasants of China by calling them the "backbone of China's resistance." Atkinson's article follows:

"To the peasants of China we owe profound thanks. For more than seven years their tired armies have broken down before the invaders but their contribution to the war is incalculable. Only a nation of primitive development could survive piecemeal as China has done, nor could it have resisted all this time without a leader who has never doubted the certainty of final victory.

"The privations of war have been borne most heavily by the white collared classes—government employes, and other salaried people whose incomes under the inflation have become tragically inadequate. But the war has been sustained chiefly by the peasants who have supplied rice through taxation, and soldiers by conscription. Comprising about 85 per cent of China's population, they are the source of China's resistance."



Joint Declaration Forms Basic Policy, Koiso Informs Diet

(Continued From Page 1)

the next interpellator. He asked to be enlightened on the Government's propaganda policy. Prime Minister Koiso recognized the urgent necessity of bolstering public morale and indignation against the enemy and voiced his resolve to devote increasing efforts to public enlightenment and propaganda. The Prime Minister believed that the key of propaganda was to arouse the people's spontaneous will to fight. He regarded the demand for forceful administration which has become prevalent of late as evidence of the bolstered public morale. As regards the coordination between military operations and propaganda, Prime Minister Koiso remarked that Mr. Ogata was a regular attendant at the conferences of the Supreme Council of War Direction. The interpellator then asked whether the Administration was disposed to unify the organs and agencies of information and propaganda. In reply, the Prime Minister testified that close contact was being maintained by the Board of Information with the Press Sections of the Army and Navy of the Imperial Headquarters, the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. He expressed himself against the idea of unifying the propaganda organs but stated that he would strive for their coordinated and unified operation. War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama expressed himself to be of the same opinion with the Prime Minister.

Mr. Ogata emphasized that the Board of Information and various civilian propaganda organs must work in close coordination. He added he was making personal touch with the press to achieve the best results.

The following questions and answers followed:

Akoshima: I should like to suggest that the Government will take care that the people shall have a good knowledge of conditions in enemy countries. I want the Government to try to acquaint itself with the sort of information concerning the enemy which is desired by the people. I should like to know the policy to be followed by the Government in the guidance of public opinion with regard to the enforcement of the five policies for enabling the nation to win the decisive battle.

Prime Minister: We will only be playing into the hands of the enemy if we exceed the limits imposed by necessity in concealing facts from the people. It is my conviction that if we let the people know facts as they are that will have a tremendous effect in stimulating their fighting spirit. When it comes to practising the five policies for enabling the nation to win the decisive battle, it shall be our concern to get it home to the minds of the people that we cannot hope to win the war unless we execute the policies. We wish to get the people to work in combination with the Government on that basis. In order to grasp the psychology of the people it is necessary to guide political and administrative activities.

Akoshima: Is there no need seen of working in a more positive manner the conduct of propaganda in foreign countries. The wider use of radio sets in the country is of great importance from the point of view of propaganda at home. I want the Government to make an effort to secure the supply of radio tubes for civilian use. I wish to know an outline of the policy of the Government toward films.

State Minister Ogata: We are working in close combination with various quarters interested in the matter of conducting propaganda in foreign countries through the radio. The best civilian brains have been mobilized to see that there is nothing left to be desired in the making of radio broadcasts for consumption abroad. Equally with us the enemy is listening in to radio broadcasts for consumption at home. So we are acting under the principle that broadcasts at home are one with broadcast intended for foreign consumption. Radio tubes comprise an important part of radio weapons. There is another fact that for technical reasons it is impossible to secure an ample supply of tubes. We are attaching considerable importance to various forms of entertainment, above all the films. It happens that there is a shortage of films used for taking photographs, and we are doing all we can to end the situation.

Munitions Minister Yoshida: Tubes for radio sets and films used for making motion pictures are as important to the enlightenment of opinion and propaganda as arms are to the conduct of military operations.

DEATH OF BOSE MOURNED

Shonan Indians Pay Glowing Tribute To Leader's Efforts

Domei

SHONAN, January 21.—Indian official quarters here received the news of the death in Tokyo today of Rash Behari Bose, Supreme Adviser to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, with deep regret and paid glowing tribute to the work done by the late Indian patriot.

These leaders recalled the late Mr. Bose's close association with the Indian independence movement throughout East Asia from the very start and of his efforts in fanning to a mighty flame the revolutionary spirit of the Indians in East Asia with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Referring to the sympathy the entire Japanese nation has for India's struggle for liberation, Indian official circles stressed that the experience and firsthand knowledge of the late Mr. Bose nurtured it, and gave it concrete assistance.

U.S. OFFICIAL BELITTLES NEW REICH OFFENSIVE

War Department Makes Attempt to Quiet Unrest on American Home Front

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 21.—In an effort to quiet the unrest on the home front caused by the unfavorable turn of affairs in Europe, the U.S. War Department's spokesman optimistically pointed out that the German counteroffensive must not be taken too seriously, revealed the Dagens Nyheter correspondent in Washington on December 20. Other observers less optimistic, however, are of the opinion that if the German offensive is not stopped, the possibilities for ending the war in Europe within a reasonable time will become very slight, he added. Continuing, he stated:

"It is also a fact that the German offensive came as a most disagreeable surprise to the American public which did not believe that the Germans could start such a strong counterdrive. It may perhaps lead to a change of American attitude and at the same time discourage the discussion about Allied political differences. This change, undoubtedly, means that the realization of President Roosevelt's plans regarding the coming international cooperation, has become more difficult.

"It has been declared recently that the American press is responsible for forming the opinion here that the European War would end quickly. To a certain extent this is true, but there is a general opinion among the correspondents that the army's censorship has a great deal of responsibility in the matter.

"Still more important are the miscalculations among the military leaders and other authorities concerning the German resistance power. These calculations have led to a too early preparation for reconversion to civil production.

"The workers expected peace and were anxious to start on peace work. The result was that the lack of labor at the important war industries became so serious that the men had to be freed from the army to fill the gaps, and therefore the armed forces afterward must claim a bigger part of the mobilized men every month.

"Some observers even questioned as to whether it really would be wise to start two big offensives at the same time—in the Philippines and in Europe. But they probably failed to remember that the political situation in America should probably not have been allowed to forget the Japanese who appear to many Americans as the real enemies of the country while the European war is only the affair of other people.

"It would not be surprising if events in Europe and on the home front should lead to a general feeling that America is making too great a sacrifice for a cause in which little is at stake for the American people.

"The situation regarding Poland, Greece, and Italy is also convincing American opinion that America is only an observer of the conflicting one-sided actions being taken in these countries. They forget that one of the reasons for these one-sided actions is that America—partly because of Constitutional reasons—is not able to give a real guarantee. The Polish question is in the foreground here.

"Political observers try in vain to find the real meaning to Secretary of State Edward Stettinius' declaration. The most concrete data was a promise that America would help in the removal of minorities if the peace wishes of the Soviet Union and England are really realized. The result of this standpoint is that President Roosevelt must be more definite in this much-asked-for declaration.

"Words about the solution—as assistance for war efforts against the common enemies—are regarded as an important part of the declaration with a special hint. If thus the Soviet Union got her wish, the situation on the Western Front would ameliorate All of these problems have revived isolationism and might force through a situation similar to that which confronted Woodrow Wilson.

"It is characteristic that you do not hear voices among the American nationalists defending Roosevelt's attitude.

"Senator Burton Wheeler's declaration in which he asserted that he did not believe anyone could say what the American foreign policy would be since it depended upon what the Soviet Union would do, was most interesting. The Soviet Union, in his opinion, has the trump card in her hands. If she declares that she intends to take Poland, Finland, and the Dardanelles and that she wishes to establish an interzone including both Norway and Sweden, the United States cannot do much. She can also take a big part of China while the Americans stand aside."

Soviet Drive Is Aimed To Up Stalin's Power At Coming 'Big 3' Meet

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 22.—The present Soviet offensive on the Eastern Front is being used by Premier Josef Stalin to strengthen his power in the coming meeting with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, declared Senator Bert Wheeler, Montana Democrat, according to a Washington report. Wheeler also stated that he thinks that the ultimatum of unconditional surrender is only making Germany more determined to boost the morale of its home front.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 22

In Hungary our assault formations wiped out strong enemy forces between Lake Balaton and the Danube. The narrow strip of land betwen Lake Velecze and the Danube was pierced in a quick German advance from the south and the enemy was prevented from establishing a coherent defense front. The garrison of Budapest repulsed new enemy attacks in the southwestern part of the town on Margarete Island.

Between Neusandez and Krakow heavy defensive fighting in the mountainous district continues. In Upper Silesia our troops consolidated their front on the eastern and northeastern edge of the industrial district and in the area west of Kempen. They gained impressive defensive successes against strong enemy attacks. East of Oppeln the enemy gained ground after bitter fighting, while southwest of Lodz as well as between Kalisch-Thorn heavy fighting is in progress.

In the southwestern part of East Prussia the Soviet pressure to the north increased particularly in the Deutsch-Eylau-Allenstein area. In eastern East Prussia the enemy extended his attacks to the sector south of the Romintern Heath while between Filipov and Insterburg all enemy breakthrough attempts were foiled in grim fighting. In the sector of the East Prussian 61st Infantry Division, 25 enemy tanks were destroyed.

Between Insterburg and Kurisches Haff bitter fighting is in progress with Soviet tank forces which broke into our lines. In Courland the Soviets carried out numerous reconnaissance thrusts between the coast and Windau, south of Frauenburg and northwest of Doblen but all thrusts were beaten back with losses to the enemy.

In the west our troops between January 16, and 21, destroyed more than 100 tanks of the reinforced British 7th Tank Division in the area southeast of Maaseyck and thus considerably weakened the offensive strength of the British assault formations. On the front southeast of Malmedy and in the Diekirch area violent local fighting is going on. After the attack on the Orscholtz bolt, 11 officers and 330 men of an American fighting group capitulated in view of our artillery fire.

The resistance of the enemy forces near Rappoltsweiler in the lower Vosges was broken and so far more than 450 prisoners of the U.S. 45th Division fell into our hands while the enemy also suffered severe casualties.

In the lower Alsace the Americans were thrown out of their positions on the front between Rittershofen and Weyersheim, numerous localities including Weyersheim and Sufflenheim were captured and several hundred prisoners were taken. Between Thann and Muehlhausen the enemy made only weak attacks and in a German counterattack he was thrown back in numerous sectors.

The fighting group of the garrison of La Rochelle supported by a tank unit made another thrust against the town of Marans and returned to its position with rich booty.

American bombers at daylight on Sunday continued their terror attacks against Ludwigshafen and Mannheim and made further attacks against the southwestern German district particularly against Aschaffenburg and Pforzheim. Bombs were also dropped on Vienna and on several other places in southeastern Germany, while British harassing planes early in the evening were over western Germany. The defenses of the Luftwaffe and Navy shot down 15 enemy planes including 14 four-engined bombers.

In the battle against the Anglo-American supplies, our U-boats sank in the Atlantic six vessels totaling 31,000 tons out of strongly escorted convoys as well as three corvettes.

WASHINGTON SATISFIED OVER HUNGARIAN STAND

London Papers Declare Terms Accepted by Miklos Are Fair, Reasonable

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, January 22.—Washington diplomatic circles have indicated their satisfaction of the armistice terms accepted by the Hungarian Provisional Government led by Premier Colonel General Miklos, according to a Washington report.

Although the Soviet Union will head the Allied Control Commission in Hungary, it is understood in Washington that both the United States and Britain will have a voice in all its decisions.

Meanwhile, a London report said that London commentators declared that the terms of the armistice with Hungary signed by Soviet Marshal Klimenti Voroshilov on behalf of the United Nations are regarded as fair and reasonable.

The Daily Telegraph, for instance, said that Hungary has got off lightly for her seat on the German juggernaut, while the Times pointed out that the terms do not differ essentially from those on which Rumania, Poland and Bulgaria withdrew from the German cause and entered the war on the anti-Axis side.

"The Hungarians have had a bitter lesson to learn since they obeyed their rulers to stand at Hitler's side," the Times added.

Soviet Dictates Terms

Domei

BERLIN, January 22.—Commenting on the armistice agreement between Moscow and the Hungarian puppet Government under the premiership of Colonel General Miklos, the Auslandsinformationsdienst writes: "It is remarkable that these armistice terms were dictated by the Soviets. The British press wants to regard the fact that Marshal Klimenti Voroshilov signed the agreement not only on behalf of the Soviet Union but also on behalf of the United States and Great Britain as proof of the harmony among the Allies.

"This is poor consolation in view of the fact that both Western Powers had practically no influence on the negotiations. Of the countries which have so far dropped out of the war Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland attempted to arrive at an agreement with the Anglo-Saxons, but only Italy succeeded in concluding an armistice with the Western Powers while all the other countries had to turn to Moscow after their trips to Stockholm, Ankara and Cairo had proved a failure.

"The Hungarians did not officially ask for an armistice with the Western Powers. However, they smuggled Tibor von Eckhardt into the United States, Ullein Revicky to Sweden and Bethlenson to Madrid in order to open contact with the Anglo-Americans. But all this is in vain, since the armistice signed by Colonel General Miklos has been dictated by the Soviet Union.

Facts Worth Noting

Hungarian Government

Franz Szalasi—Premier
Eugen Szoelloesi—Deputy Premier
Baron Gabriel Kemeny—Foreign Min.
Andor Szentmiklosy—Vice-Foreign Min.
Gabriel Vojna—Home Minister
Gen. Beregfoy—War Minister and Chief of Staff
Ladislaus Budingsky—Justice Minister
Franz Rajnis—Education Minister
Ludwig Szasz—Commerce Minister
Baron Fidel Palffy—Agriculture Minister
Emil Szakwary—Industry Minister
Bela Jurcsek—Welfare Minister
Col. Gen. Miklos—Premier of Provisional Government.

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KOISO EXPLAINS FUNCTIONS OF SUPREME WAR COUNCIL

Says Strategic, Administrative Policies Being Executed in Full Accord

The legal character, organization, and operation of the Supreme Council for the Direction of War and its relation with the Imperial Headquarters were fully clarified by Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso at the Plenary Budget Committee session of the House of Representatives, Monday afternoon, in the course of his reply to questions asked by Representative Masazumi Ando.

"There are administrative and strategic problems confronting the Supreme Council, but I firmly believe that the strategic and administrative policies are being executed in full accord due to the efforts of the Council," the Prime Minister said. "In view of the actual condition following the progress of the war situation and the change in internal conditions, I recognize that there is room for effecting a further bolstering of the production front, particularly in regard to its cooperation with the military command. Therefore, I wish to effect in the future greater progress in this direction and attain a very close adjustment.

"Respecting the legal character of the Supreme War Direction Council, there may be various arguments, but as it is already known that this organ was established at the Imperial Wish, I do not desire to touch upon its legal character at this moment. As to its operation, in the Council are participating the representatives of all military commands and administrative offices, and other State Ministers attend its sessions whenever necessary.

Speaking of the relation between the military command and the national administration, among the questions to be decided at the Supreme War Direction Council there are some that have to be solved by the responsibility of the national administration alone, and vice versa.

"As to the Council's relation to the Imperial Headquarters, the main officers participating in the Imperial Headquarters attend the Supreme War Direction Council, and thus there arises no case of confrontation between the two. In answer to the question who is the person responsible for the Supreme War Direction Council, I declare that there is no one responsible person as each member shoulders some responsibility in matters regarding military command and national administration. When a plan on war guidance policy is decided upon jointly by the military command and the national administration at the Supreme War Direction Council, the military command is to bear the responsibility to the Throne in the field of military command or military operation and strategy, and the national administration takes the responsibility in the field of administration.

"Thus by the operation of the national administration and the military command, administrative affairs can be executed perfectly.

"Regarding the question of how the Philippine operations are progressing, all I can say is that while I cannot predict the future of the war situation, I have a strong feeling of confidence in our military strength in the Philippines, and the fighting spirit of our men is very high. Of late, the enemy has begun to hesitate, and thus I firmly believe that our officers and men, operating wisely and fighting bravely, will take advantage of this opportunity and smash the enemy.

MIKIMOTO 'BELL' DONATED

The silver stand which supports the Bell of Peace has been donated for the production of war arms.

In the spring of 1924, the Bell of Peace, containing 10,024 pearls and supported on a silver stand, was sent by Kokichi Mikimoto, Nippon's Pearl King, to the World's Fair at that time being held in New York City. It attracted the interest of all the visitors to the Fair, many of whom eagerly wanted to purchase it, as much as $300,000 having been offered. Mr. Mikimoto, however, unwilling to part with it, had it sent back to Japan, where it has been displayed in his study. Its current price, including the silver stand and the 10,024 pearls, is estimated at ¥1,000,000.

In view of the campaign for collecting silver articles currently being conducted throughout Japan, Mr. Mikimoto has decided to donate the silver stand, which weighs 6.78 kilograms.

Obituary

Vice-Admiral Toshi Yamaguchi, retired, died at his home at Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, on January 20 at the age of 79. He participated in both Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars. In the World War he was Commander of the Warship Iwate.

Hoden Shaku, 76, Chief Priest of Daikakuji Temple of Kyoto, passed away on January 22.

Koichiro Ono, 63, died at his home in Miye Prefecture on January 21. He was elected to the House of Representatives from Miye Prefecture several times.

5-Man Party Swims Across Lingayen Bay To Blow Up Enemy in Intrepid War Action

By T. TADA
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, January 21.—Great is the boundless enthusiasm of the officers and men of the Japanese Forces on the Luzon Front over the remarkable deed of a band of five daring heroes. Swimming across Lingayen Bay these intrepid fighters landed on territory, now under enemy control and stealthily creeping into their encampment bombed troops and tanks with explosives they carried with them.

It was on the night of January 16. Pitch black except for occasional flares from enemy warships, the five heroes, Tadakiyo Tamaki, Jyuzaburo Tamashiro, Ushiichi Tamashiro, Kaichi Tamashiro and Nobutaka Tamashiro, all second class privates and the latter four bearing the same family name, started to swim across the choppy Lingayen Bay from Damortis to Akan to blast the enemy.

All were good swimmers but even to them, experienced as they were in swimming under adverse conditions against the black currents in the southern seas, the way was difficult. Struggling for four hours in the rough waters, their efforts impeded by each having to push a large wooden keg of explosives, they finally managed to land near Akan.

So far all was well. Now their task was to locate the enemy position without being detected. Unfastening the barrels of destruction which had been tied to their waists with ropes and carrying them in their arms, they set out for the purpose they had risked their lives to come.

Luck was with them for as they crept noiselessly they came across two enemy tanks for land and water use. With a silent whoop of joy, they immediately blasted and completely destroyed them.

Further on the faint silhouette of a cluster of barracks could be dimly made out. This was the goal of the five-man party. Approaching the still unsuspecting foe, they hurled the remaining four kegs of gunpowder on four of the buildings. With an ear-splitting detonation which sundered the deathly stillness of the night, the buildings with nearly 100 of the enemy soldiers were smashed to smithereens.

In the wild confusion of the enemy, the five-man party dashed back to the shore, their bodies now lightened of their burden and their minds glowing with the success of their attempt. Then once more they swam across Lingayen Bay—this time in half the original time. They got back to their unit in safety on January 18, and reported the complete story of their daring action.

News and Views

Camouflage for U.S. Invasion Of China

By FUMIO FUJIWARA

Mike Mansfield, Democratic Congressman who visited India, Burma, and China as special emissary of President Roosevelt to make close observation of conditions existing in Chungking and who returned to the United States at the end of last year, made a full report of his trip on January 16, before a camera session in the House of Representatives.

At the outset of his report he disclosed firstly, the great difficulties being experienced in the construction of a land route beween India and China, describing the construction of the Ledo Road as nothing but a struggle against pestilence and natural topographical barriers.

Referring to American soldiers fighting in the Burma-China border area, Representative Mansfield revealed that these American soldiers are not only fearful of becoming forgotten men but they are also greatly dissatisfied over the rotation system and that their one and only concern is to return home as early as possible.

Secondly, he disclosed that Chiang Kai-shek is planning to open up the Burma Road by January 20, operating trucks to Kunming via the Ledo Road and to commence transportation of war materials from India to China by April 1, thereby revealing the anxiousness on the part of both the United States and Chungking officials to complete the construction of a supply route between India and China in the face of persistent Japanese resistance.

Thirdly, Representative Mansfield touched on the subject of reform undertaken within Chungking's army. The conclusions drawn by Mansfield following his personal observation are that under the existing military system in Chungking, the drafting of recruits for military service is, for the masses, tantamount to a death sentence because Chungking soldiers receive very little military training, scanty food ration and poor equipment. Congressman Mansfield attributed this sad state of affairs to Chungking commanders, who, while in office pursued their own greedy ends by disposing of large quantities of arms and ammunition and other war materials in the blackmarket. Mansfield, however, is placing his hopes in General Chen Cheng to effect proper military reform including the food policy, but at the same time he held little doubts that this aggravating problem could be settled at an early date.

Fourthly, on the most important subject of compromise between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party, as well as domestic reform, Mansfield gave detailed accounts on the basis of information furnished him by Ambassador Patrick Hurley. Mansfield said Chiang Kai-shek proposed the following three concessions to Yenan, namely, (1), Kuomintang will recognize the Chinese Communist Party as a lawful political party; (2), Chungking will furnish military equipment to the Chinese Communist Army on an equal footing; and (3), Chungking will permit representatives of the Chinese Communist Party to have a seat in the Government. However, owing to the fact that the participation of the Chinese Communist Party in the Government was fraught with restrictions and that the Communists feared that their army would in the long run be destroyed, it was generally believed that the Chinese Communist Party would not accept these proposals. This belief came true in the form of the flat rejection by the Chinese Communist Party of the proposals made by Chiang Kai-shek.

Representative Mansfield in his report said that he had pointed out to Chiang Kai-shek that the United States is carrying out a superhuman enterprise by effecting air transportation over the Himalayas for the defense of Chungking, in addition to shouldering the heavy duty of constructing the Ledo and Burma Roads, as well as the construction of an oil pipe line, and that the offensive operations in the Pacific now being conducted by the United States is in a way a helping hand to Chiang Kai-shek. Mansfield said he further brought to Chiang's attention the loans and credits extended to Chungking by the United States to enable Chungking to effect military reform so as to impress upon Chiang Kai-shek that the United States has done everything possible for Chiang and thus it was now up to Chiang to take responsibility. Mansfield also disclosed that he requested Chiang Kai-shek to make all-out efforts for the solution of the issue between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party and for the increase of war efforts. In reply, Chiang Kai-shek, Mansfield reported, retorted that although the United States is demanding Chungking to make unilateral conciliations and concessions to the Chinese Communist Party, she should at the same time induce the Communist Party to make concessions as well.

Continuing his report, Mansfield said, firstly, the United States is making efforts to bring about peace between Chungking and Yenan, not for the purpose of interfering with domestic affairs of China, but for the purpose of unifying China so that all manpower and materials of China may be available for the common war against Japan; secondly, if China cannot be unified an influential power may be induced to interfere with China's internal dispute and her international position; thirdly, America's China policy is open and above board and, is completely devoid of any ulterior motive and that America is staying in China for the purpose of assisting China and that if and when China wins the war, America will get out.

The above remarks of Mansfield, of course, are mere camouflage for the American invasion of China and aimed at removing any doubt that may be harbored by Chiang Kai-shek. They also show that the United States is in fear of the Soviet Union, lest the latter should interfere with domestic affairs of China in connection with the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist dispute.

ADAMANT STAND TAKEN

26 Branches of Manhood Corps Protest IRAPA Dissolution Plan

The Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps which forms a triumvirate with the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association has come out in opposition to the establishment of one big political party in the dissolution of all political and semi-political bodies in the country, as suggested by the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association some time ago.

The first reaction of the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps to the proposal was seen on January 19 when in the name of Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, head of the Central Legion, telegrams were sent to branch offices throughout the country, requesting the consolidation of local opinion to oppose the proposed dissolution of political organizations including the Manhood Corps in order to enable the establishment of one national political body.

The branches in 26 prefectures quickly responded by January 22, voicing their strong opposition and called upon the leaders to protect and adhere to the principles of the Manhood Corps.

E. ASIAN POLICY OF JAPAN CLARIFIED BY SHIGEMITSU

Government Leaders Interpellated at Plenary Session Of Budget Committee

At the beginning of this year, Chiang Kai-shek announced the adoption of a constitution in the near future, but this was the result of the interference in the internal affairs of China by the United States, declared Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the Plenary Budget Committee session of the House of Representatives in reply to a question by Masamichi Royama. The Foreign Minister also clarified Japan's policy respecting the Greater East Asiatic Common Prosperity Zone.

The Budget Committee of the Lower House met in a plenary session on Monday at 1:12 p.m. First, Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata explained the Government bills concerning the contract of liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury other than those contracted in the Budget and the supplementary budget for the special Financial Fund. Then several questions were raised. Masazumi Ando questioned the character, function and organization of the Supreme War Guidance Council and its relation to the Imperial Headquarters. To this, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso gave a lengthy reply as reported elsewhere.

Then Mr Ando put questions on diplomatic subjects and asked if it was not necessary for Japan to clarify to the world her grand objective in fighting the present war, an objective which was sincere and therefore far removed from the enemy's Atlantic Charter.

"I have no doubt whatever that our war aim is much nobler and higher than that of America and Britain," replied the Foreign Minister. "Respecting its clarification, I believe that the foundation for propaganda abroad lies in the firm conviction of our own people. What we believe to be right will naturally come to be known to other peoples."

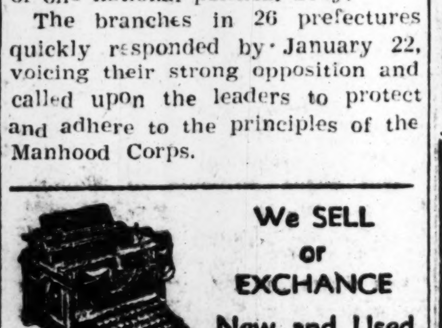
Following a further question by Mr. Ando regarding the discipline of the official circles, Prime Minister Koiso said that the Government was considering a means for effectively encouraging them to bring about a stronger political system. He also asked for the cooperation of the public.

Mr. Royama next put a question on the policy of the present Cabinet toward China to which Foreign Minister Shigemitsu answered: "It is not necessary to point out that the Chinese question is very important to Japan. I have already clearly made public all that can be officially announced and said. Although I am unable to amplify each item, I wish to say that all necessary statements have been made public through diplomatic organs.

"I know that at the beginning of this year, Chiang Kai-shek expressed his wish to adopt a constitution in the near future. This declaration was made, I believe, with a view to a compromise with the Yenan regime. I think it is mainly a result of the interference in the internal affairs of China by the United States. The ambition of the United States and Britain to abolish the dictatorship at Chungking and replace it with democracy is quite clear."

To the question regarding concentration of the total fighting strength of Greater East Asia, also asked by Mr. Royama, the Foreign Minister said: "The Greater East Asiatic Nations' Joint Declaration is the result of the perfect agreement of views. Japan being the central nation, she stands in the position of leader, but all other nations are fully cooperating with us. I intend to make further efforts for effecting a still closer unity among us."

A camera session was held at 3 p.m. at the request of the Foreign Minister. At 5 p.m. the camera session ended, and War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama submitted a report on the war result to the Budget Committee. The session adjourned at 5:05 p.m.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PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, January 23

REALITIES OF THE WAR

ASAHI—The main strength of the enemy's landed forces on Luzon Island have already deployed themselves to a 30-kilometer line extending from the vicinity of Damortis to Cabaruan Hills and are attacking our first line positions. The fighting has become very fierce, and the opportunity for the development of a large field battle has come to be increasingly pressing.

The 38th task force, which had been cruising in waters east of Luzon and Taiwan already before the start of the Luzon landing operations, penetrated the Bashi Channel a few days ago and invaded the South China Sea. The same task force also carried out bombings of Taiwan, the South China coast, and the southern coastal area of French Indo-China. Moreover, China-based B-29's have repeatedly been bombing Taiwan and various places in South China, and Mariana-based B-29's have been attempting raids against Japan almost every day.

These actions are intended to forestall the concentrated operation of our aerial strength and at the same time to cripple our production of aerial weapons and, by thus impending our supply of these weapons, to isolate Luzon Island, the chief theater of war. It is also the enemy's intention, by perfecting the conditions for hegemony both in the air and on the seas, to develop the ground operations in his favor. Therefore, should the fighting situation shift in a direction where the balance of the hegemony of the air and seas would become unfavorable for us in that theater of war, also our ground units would be placed in gradually worsening conditions.

Although Luzon Island, from geographical conditions, is different from an isolated island in the sea, it cannot be denied that if the propulsion and employment of aerial strength from the rear bases should become difficult and supplies get scarce, our Units operating there, would by necessity be forced to continue their fighting under the adverse condition of unaided isolation.

If, on the other hand, the enemy should succeed in securing bases in the Luzon plains and it should become possible for him to advance and deploy his aerial strength from the rear, what would become of our tactical situation? No fresh explanations are necessary concerning this assumption as it is a matter of common sense. Not only would a great change in the fighting conditions in the Philippine take place, but it would even effect a very great influence on the outcome of the entire Pacific War situation.

Admiral Joseph E. King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, boastingly stated in a recent speech: "America has built a bridge of shipping over the Pacific extending over 7,000 miles to the Philippines and the Marianas. Now we are advancing our ships and bases across the final gap to the Asiatic Continent and the Japanese Mainland."

But how difficult this bridge construction work is, and how much more difficult it will grow hereafter, is fully understood by the enemy.

It is most reassuring to know that in the face of the fierce attack of the enemy, crack Army Forces under the command of General Tomoyuki Yamashita and the Combined Fleet under the command of Admiral Soyemu Toyoda, are stiffening their preparedness. On the first line of the Lingayen front, our invincible, self-sacrificing Corps are one after another carrying out concentrated attacks and are causing tremendous losses to the enemy. Also the Special Attack Units of the Army and Navy are inflicting no small damage on the enemy task forces and transport convoys. Even the enemy is admitting that on this account his operations are very much impeded.

The way for us to show our gratitude for this loyal fighting is to continue to supply the main strategic weapons. On the first day of the Diet session on December 27, Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai declared: "The urgent demands of the pressing fighting situation are increasing day by day. The hegemony of the air in the Philippines which in the beginning was held securely in our hands is now sometimes in the balance between our side and the enemy's, and in some cases the enemy has seized air supremacy over some areas. . . ."

We should bear these words deeply in mind. Seizing air supremacy, the enemy carried out his landing operations at Lingayen, but the responsibility for having allowed him air supremacy even temporarily rests entirely on the shoulders of us on the home front, which is the source of supplies. We are now at a crossroad which the entire people must forge through at any cost.

PLAY BEETHOVEN PIECES

Matsukuma, Iwamoto Give Dazzling Performances

Two leading young musicians in this country, Miss Yoko Matsukuma, pianist, and Miss Mary Iwamoto, violinist, were the soloists of the year's first periodical concert by the Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra, which was offered with an all Beethoven program at the Hibiya Public Hall on the evenings of January 20 and 21. The conductor was Hideo Saito.

As could be expected from the choice of program, including the Piano Concerto No. 1 in C major, the Violin Concerto in D major, and the "Egmont" Overture, and from the combination of artists rendering it, both performances drew capacity audiences.

The recent practice in Tokyo of presenting almost each concert at least twice in succession has thus been adopted also by the Dai Toa Symphony, which is the youngest among the three large concert orchestras in the Metropolis. This practice, partly due of course to the ever increasing demand for good musical programs, is surely motivated to some extent by the popular price policy inaugurated in recent years under the auspices of the Japan Musical Culture Association, with the view that concerts should not be an exclusive privilege of a well-situated minority but should be made available for as wide an audience of music lovers as possible.

The enforced limitation of admission prices below the level of five yen inclusive of taxes has on the other hand made it almost imperative for concert institutions to plan repeat performances from the outset in order to secure a sound financial basis for their musical enterprises. With the policy cause and its economic effects thus enhancing one another, the low price scheme obviously works out to the benefit of music lovers in every way.

Students and other young people again constituted the overwhelming majority of the listeners of the recent Beethoven evening and they followed throughout the lengthy program with devout attention.

Cutting Wide Fame

Miss Matsukuma, the soloist for the piano concerto, has been steadily establishing for herself an artistic reputation as a highly qualified pianist ever since her name was brought into prominence several years ago when, still a girl in her 'teens, she won first prize in the National Musical Concours held annually in Tokyo.

Her interpretation of the first movement, Allegro con brio, showed her in full form technically and musically to cope with the style and proportions of Beethoven's concerto. Beauty of expression marked her playing of the Largo. The rhythmical variety of the scherzo-like Rondo was brought out in a sparkling freshness and vivacity.

In the Violin Concerto, Miss Iwamoto lived up to her reknown as one of the foremost violinists in this country today. She handled this great and difficult work with a musicianly superiority which formed a vivid contrast to her modest and unassuming stage appearance. Few violinists in this part of the world could pretend to outdo her in this Concerto.

Hideo Saito, the conductor of the evening, showed himself thoroughly familiar with the scores and directed the accompaniments with skill, though he could not prevent minor derailments in the Violin Concerto, which however passed almost unnoticed. His reading of the Egmont Overture was marked by vigor and impetuosity, supported by a great deal of physical exertion on his part. The Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra was found altogether in good shape under his direction.

Preceeding this all-Beethoven program, an Overture by Tadashi Hattori, a composer skilled in dashing effects, was played.

MANY INSURANCE FIRMS WILL BE AMALGAMATED

Central Life and Accident Insurance Associations to be Proposed at Diet Session

A bill stipulating the establishment of a Central Life Insurance Association and a Central Accident Insurance Association is expected to be presented to the 86th Diet session with a view to incorporating 22 life insurance companies and 17 accident insurance companies into 10 respectively. With the passage of the bill, the simplification of business matters concerning life and accident insurances, will be further facilitated.

The 22 life insurance companies now existing include five large companies, four others managed by a financial clique, five medium companies, namely the Nissan, Dai Hyaku, Aikoku, Daido and Kyoei, four small ones including the Itaya, Taiyo, Taisho and Nippon Kyoiku, three conscription insurance companies and one group life insurance company. Should the new bill be adopted, the Kyoei and four small companies will be eventually incorporated into the Central Life Insurance Association and the Dai-Hyaku into the Third Conscription Insurance Company. Three others of the medium companies will be amalgamated into large companies.

The accident insurance companies which number 17 at present, include the Tokyo Kaijo, Taisho Kaijo, Nippon Kasai, Yasuda Kasai, Sumitomo Kaijo, Dowa Kaijo and others. The Tokyo Kaijo and three of its branch offices, namely Nisshin Kasai, Koa Kaijo and Taisei Kasai will be merged into the Dai Tokyo.

The three petty insurance companies on monthly payment basis, namely the Dai Tokyo, Nippon Kangyo and Nippon Kani will be united into one while the Nissan, Chiyoda and Okura companies will be merged into large companies. As a result of the amalgamation and liquidation, only eight large accident insurance companies will remain together with the Kyoei Fire Insurance Company and one petty insurance company to be newly established replacing the aforementioned three.

Practical measures concerning the insurance companies will be immediately put into effect with the passage of the bill.

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Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

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Publisher and Printer
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, WED., JANUARY 24, 1945

The Reconversion Problem

Whatever hopes there might have remained in American breasts for an early termination of the war were definitely destroyed by Roosevelt's recent request for a National Service Act. But even before that it should have been apparent to the American people that their war leaders were now convinced that the war would not end soon. For the indefinite postponement of all reconversion by the War Production Board on December 16 was effected because the development of the war had made it vitally necessary for the United States to prevent any decline in her munitions production.

In the mistaken belief that the war against Germany was nearing its end, the United States and Britain began to concern themselves seriously with the problem of reconversion toward autumn last year. But because they felt that they could not predict when the end would come in the war against Japan, only the first phase of reconversion was to be effected after the defeat of Germany, and efforts were to be directed toward avoiding economic dislocations, which would be caused by this partial reconversion, and at the same time toward producing enough to fight Japan.

Meanwhile, munitions workers in the United States and Britain began to feel that they ought to shift to jobs in peace industries in order to assure themselves of security when reconversion came after the end of the war.

It is apparently the hope of the Anglo-Americans to bring about eternal prosperity for themselves by designing their postwar social policies in such a way as to establish full employment. They would have every able and willing person work, keep unemployment at a minimum, and increase both production and consumption in order to bring about their own eternal prosperity.

Discussions in respect to this policy were begun early in the United States and certain concrete measures have already been taken. In contrast, however, the reconversion problem has not yet been carried into the sphere of activity in Britain, for Britain has been completely immersed in the immediate problem before her of producing enough munitions to fight the war. When late last July a member of Parliament pointed out that Donald Nelson, Director of the United States War Production Board, had launched the reconversion program on July 1, and asked Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, what he thought in regard to reconversion in Britain, Dalton replied that the limited British resources were running dry because of urgent munitions production and that he could not say whether or not Britain would effect reconversion as carried out in the United States. Thus on the problem of reconversion, Britain found herself left behind by the United States. Early in November, Dalton stated that the plants and laborers released from munitions production would be shifted as early as possible into civilian production for domestic consumption or foreign export, but such a transfer has not yet been carried out.

Because the United States had already planned a reconversion program while Britain was still producing only munitions, British industrial circles began to fear that should the United States maintain her present superior position, gained by supplying vast amounts of all types of goods to other nations, Britain would stand no chance of increasing her exports and the United States consequently would be able to establish economic domination over the whole world. These British circles therefore began to desire some sort of agreement with the United States in respect to reconversion. Thus, when early last December the Anglo-American Lend-Lease Agreement was renewed, the stipulation was made that the United States would not take advantage of the superior American position to apply pressure on British exports nor to obstruct British efforts for reconversion. It was also agreed that after the termination of the war in Europe, both the United States and Britain would effect a demobilization of from 50 to 65 per cent and that the two nations would in the future effect demobilization, in industries as well as other fields, on a similar level. Thus on the surface it appeared as though the United States and Britain were marching harmoniously in step. Actually, however, there was a tremendous difference in their strides.

The United States began to pay considerations to the end of the war in Europe from the time of the capitulation of Badoglio in September, 1943. She estimated that immediately after the defeat of Germany, munitions orders would be reduced by 35 to 40 per cent and that from four to five million male and female workers would be released from American war plants. With the arrival of 1944 and the cancellation of some munitions contracts and the shifting of labor from war to peace industries, various American industries were faced with the problem of how to secure their own interests after the termination of the war. Although they were willing to bear some difficulties during the war, in peace it would be a different story; they did not want to find themselves left behind holding the bag when peace came. Meanwhile the legislature, which had allowed itself to be bossed by the Administration, apparently began to move to assert its authority by utilizing the reconversion issue with the termination of the war.

The number of plants in the United States which had been allowed to produce civilian goods up until early last November was 1,278 and the sanctioned production amount $202,000,000. By this time a great number of munitions workers had begun to feel insecure in their war occupations and had begun to shift to peace industries. Military circles, in the meantime, warned loudly against this trend but to no great avail. Then with the advance of the Anglo-American forces to Germany's western border, the United States was forced into a position in which she again had to bring to bear all her munitions production capacity, and the War Production Board on December 4 suspended reconversion for 90 days in 103 zones throughout the United States. And on December 16, the Board took a still more drastic step and announced that all reconversion was indefinitely postponed.

The indefinite postponement of reconversion was decidedly a blow to American propaganda as well as to American hopes. For American propaganda had been pointing to reconversion as proof that the European War was nearing its end. Now the Americans have had to suspend all civilian production and concentrate wholly on munitions production. In addition, should a National Service Act be passed, as probably it will, they will be forced to give still more of their manpower to the war effort and to suffer still greater regimentation. Can this mean that the war is nearing its end? Meanwhile the reconversion problem, now in a state of suspension, continues to hold the seeds of bitter future discord, internationally between the United States and Britain and domestically in the United States among the munitions interests, civilian goods interests and labor.

A Year Ago Today
January 24, 1944

All reports indicated that heavy fighting was not raging on the western Italian front. Anti-Axis reports said that the Germans hurled furious attacks along the whole Cassino front 60 miles to the southeast, and that in a series of day and night counterattacks had thrown the Americans back across the Rapido River. The same reports said that the Anglo-American troops were attempting to expand their Bridgehead at Nettino where they landed early on the morning of January 22.

IRAN'S OIL PROBLEM

Rejection of Soviet Proposals Seen As Act of Discrimination

Editor's Note: The following is a digest of an article written by a Soviet writer, E. Fuetroff, in the 24th issue of the Soviet journal War and the Working Class.

Since 1909 the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company has possessed oil concessions in the southern part of Iran. It employs at present 65,000 workers and its annual production is 10,000,000 tons. The American oil companies also came to have deep concern about oil production in Iran since the First World War and in November, 1921 the Standard Oil Company secured oil concessions in the five northern provinces of Azerbaijan, Gilan, Khorasan, Mazanderan and Genrugan. In December, 1923 the Sinclair Oil Company also secured oil concessions in northern Iran; while the Delaware Oil Company secured concessions in the eastern and northeastern parts of Iran in January, 1937. All of these American oil companies had to give up their concessions a few years ago because of their failure to live up to their contracts or for other reasons. The Dutch Oil Company also secured oil concessions in March, 1939 along the Caspian coast including the provinces of Azerbaijan and Gilan, but had to abandon these concessions during 1944.

It should be noted that part or the whole of these oil zones were included in the oil concession area of old Russia and were returned to Iran through the treaty of 1922 on the condition that these shall not be granted to any third country or its citizens by the Persian Government. It is clear then that this act of granting oil concessions by the Iranian Government is a violation of the treaty as well as of the minimum security for the Soviet-southern border which was agreed upon between the two countries at that time.

Anglo-American Advance

In recent times the Anglo-American oil companies again began to make an advance into the oil enterprise in Iran in order to secure oil concessions there. Toward the close of 1943 the representatives of the Royal Dutch Shell Group came to Teheran and began negotiations with the Iranian Government concerning the securing of oil concessions in the southeastern part of that country. At the beginning of 1944 the representatives of the Standard Oil Company and the Sinclair Oil Company came to Iran also for similar purposes. On the other hand, the Iranian Government created a special committee on oil problems in order to take up this question of oil concessions. In the work of this special committee, an American economic adviser by the name of Bevan and two American oil technicians Hoover and Curtis by name took part. At that time dominant class in Iran showed its goodwill toward the Anglo-American oil companies while Premier Saed consented to the proposal for offering oil concessions to these companies before the close of the present war.

Despite these facts, some of the Anglo-American journals have stated that the present Iran oil question was raised by the Soviet Union and that no consultation with the Anglo-American Governments was made by our nation. The London Times under date of November 3 regretted "that some sort of crisis has been created in the Soviet-Iranian relations because of the demands presented to the present Iranian Government by the Soviet side and that it was made without any previous understanding with the Anglo-American Governments." A similar statement has also been made by the Baltimore Sun. But the truth is as stated above and the oil negotiations were commenced by the Anglo-American companies with Iran under the support of their respective embassies in that country and without any previous arrangement with the Soviet side. On the other hand, the Soviet proposals were made for the first time in September 1944. After negotiations between the Iranian Prime Minister, and the Soviet envoy to Iran Premier Saed at first showed a goodwill to the Soviet side, but on October 10 notified the Soviet Union that because of the prevailing unrest in international, political and economic affairs the granting of concessions will be deferred to after the close of the war.

Proposals Refused

Despite the fact that the Anglo-American nations possess extensive oil concessions in Iran and Iran carried out negotiations with these nations for ten months this year regarding oil concessions, as soon as the Soviet side presented similar proposals to the Iranian Government, these were refused by the latter without even examining the terms of oil concessions. Such an act is a violation of Iran's policy of equal treatment and is an example of discrimination. Sumner Welles, former United States Under-Secretary of State, supported that the Soviet proposals were very harsh compared with those of the Anglo-American nations and demanded complete independence for the concessions. This charge is absolutely unfounded. Again, the Daily Express stated by way of supporting the action of the Iranian Government that Iran was making a distinction between concessions offered to private interests and those to be granted to the Soviet Government. But is not the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company a government concern?

Thus, all legal and economic explanations given in support of the rejection of the Soviet proposals by Iran are groundless and are based on the prejudices and unfriendliness of the ruling class of Iran. Fearing the opposition from the democratic elements within the country, the ruling class in Iran passed a bill on December 2 prohibiting all negotiations with foreign countries of foreign firms to be carried out regarding oil concessions. This act is a violation of the policy of equal treatment and testifies to their great apprehensions regarding the approachment of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Iran and it indicates also the fact that the statement that Iran will merely defer its offer of oil concessions to the Soviet Union till after the war is hypocritical and deceptive.

JOTTINGS ON THE JAPANESE ART OF LIFE

By JAPONICUS

II. Art of Conquering Boredom

The most important consideration in life, it has been said, is to forget the lapse of time, to kill hours agreeably. It is not so facile an art as it may seem at first blush. Moral courage, not to say brains, is required to resist the tyrannies of time. Boredom has caused many a weak minded person to commit suicide, to perpetrate acts of violence. It may be more blessed to be suffering from a chronic disease than to be gifted with robust health and withal to have nothing to do. The Romans are said to have prayed for "health and strength," but having neglected to make good use of either they lost their empire. Confucius touches the sorest point in social pathology when he says, "Fools, when they have nothing to do, will do bad things." By "fools" is of course meant ordinary human beings.

Warriors and statesmen as well as artists, mystics, philosophers and many others who have left their footprints on the sands of time, generally are pastmasters in this art of conquering boredom. We will here cite just two samples from among the prominent men of Japan on whom time never hung too heavy.

Hideyoshi in his time saved vast numbers of idle peasants and samurai from ennui by giving them the chance of earning distinction on the battlefield. He killed two birds with one stone by bringing the misruled provinces under one stable government. When at last he found himself getting short of funds—gold, silver, territories—with which to reward the heroic exploits of his men, he created new values in tea-kettles and tea-bowls for which no warrior had cared half a sen. Hideyoshi was certainly endowed with the double knack of keeping people from boredom and of creating fresh values out of nothing.

Iyeyasu to whom had been bequeathed a pacified world, had to tackle another sort of problem. It was to keep the people from being bored without fighting, a rather difficult job after a century of incessant warfare and military heroics. So he encouraged learning and the arts. They were things which the men of the Genki and Tensho eras of which Iyeyasu himself was a conspicuous product, had looked upon as useless except as avocations for tonsured recluses. Now he made it the fashion for everybody from the daimyo to the plebs to talk about tea ceremony, calligraphy, poetry, drama, matters of taste, elegant accomplishments, and what not. Among Iyeyasu's children and his children's children were found many distinguished scholars and patrons of learning. The result was the golden age of Yedo Culture. As the years rolled by, the cultural development fairly reached a saturation point—a point beyond which it could go no further, without degenerating into a sort of Rococo culture, with its factitious over-ornamentation and redundant reiteration. This led inevitably to universal boredom and self-stultification. As the watertight policy of the Bakufu banned all innovation, initiative, originality as well as everything foreign, the Yedo culture was caught in a quagmire. This in turn reacted on the Yedo government, which became anemic and consumptive, and finally coughed itself to death. It was not, therefore, Satsuma, Choshu and other anti-Shogunate clans that destroyed the government. They rather attempted at first to save it. Their operations succeeded only in the wrong way: the patient died.

Boredom, then, is a poisonous viper in the garden of life and in politics. It should be the first concern of a statesman, mindful of the welfare of his country, no less than of an individual mindful of his own well-being to keep this dangerous foe always in subjection and to crush it the moment it rears its baleful head. Even in the Imperial Oath of Five Articles promulgated in 1888, emphasis was laid on the point that the minds of the people should be "renewed" and "kept from weariness." Indeed the minds of the people in the pre-Restoration times stood in sore need of renovation. Ordinary remedies were useless. Only a drastic treatment would do. The Meiji Restoration was a spiritual cure, no less than a political reconstruction.

Symptoms of this malady, as manifested in individual patients, are familiar enough. A brainless navy in rainy weather, a mechanical drudge "fired" from his workshop, Jack in office dethroned from his office-stool, a prodigal son who has spent the last penny of his inheritance, a man of letters who has written his last book, a conqueror who has no more territory to conquer—these and many others in a like dilemma are among the more apparent of the victims. Unless they are speedily healed or prevailed on to quit life graciously, they are sure to become a social nuisance. A similar pathological case will be found in nations that were once great but have begun to deteriorate.

To save men and nations from an attack of this fatal malady, various measures have been taken in all ages and climes, of which the most popular is education. The aim of education is to widen the mental horizon and deepen the spiritual insight of the young generation and to enable them in later years to kill time pleasantly and profitably. But as a matter of fact, education has too often exerted the contrary effect of neutralizing its own purpose by making it too "useful," and by producing specialized types of human beings suitable for certain particular functions only. It is the noble duty of a lawyer to peaceably settle all sorts of disputes about rights and property. It is also the noble duty of a physician to cure and prevent all manner of ailments. But if their training has been such as to be fit for no other work, they may come to pray for an increase of quarrels or ailments, as the case may be, so that their professional careers may be a success, especially so if the professions happen to be overcrowded. Businessmen who have been trained in the arts of production and sale of goods, will continue producing and selling them in ever-increasing quantities, and will come to devise methods for foisting them upon the gullible public.

It may be that all this is largely determined by the mechanized character of our modern civilization. However, it is due in the first instance to the educational system which lays stress solely on occupational efficiency. Such an education serves to stifle that inborn life-sense to be found in every healthy child which makes him enjoy himself with amazing zest in all circumstances. Watch children at play even in these days of a scarcity of toys. Give the boys sticks or bamboo rods instead of finely-finished toy-swords. Or give the girls pillows or bundles of old newspapers for dolls. They will play with the same glee and enthusiasm as if the makeshift toys were the finest in the world. Even without tools or devices they are capable, when they gather in twos or threes, of playing as merrily as if they were the happiest mortals alive. They make up for the absence of means with the play of imagination—the power that can create marvels out of nothing. They are never bored. Their minds are ever fresh, babbling with that disinterested curiosity and eagerness to learn and to serve. This is the first sign of genius in any department of endeavor, and an infallible recipe for not being bored in life. As children grow, however, they are subject to the paralyzing effects of cramming and the standardization of education, and later to the grinding necessity of picking up a livelihood, till they have thoroughly commonized themselves. When a country is full of men of this sort, then it is time to study the renovation of the mind.

Like every other nation that has made any mark in the history of mankind, Japan has in the course of her long cultural life, found out the ways and means for combatting the weariness of life. They have been devised after a long course of arduous experiences by a succession of great statesmen. They constitute the sum of her political wisdom.

It must be noticed, however, that at the back of this political wisdom to conquer national boredom and impregnated with it are three distinct varieties of thought happily blended; Shintoism, Confucianism and Buddhism.

The three currents of thought have all one thing in common with Christianity: repudiation of materialism and apotheosis of spirituality. They share the idea couched in the Biblical words: "The thought of the flesh is death but the thought of the spirit is life eternal."

Shintoism lays preponderant emphasis on "cleanness"—cleanness of body and heart. You are to wash your hands—your whole body, if possible—before you enter the holy precints of deities and say your prayers with "a pure, clean, devout heart."

Confucianism, as everyone knows, is made up principally of the precepts and teachings of Confucius who himself was an "unsuccessful" man. Scattered through his sayings are found many incisive epigrams about the vanity of earthly bliss and the reality of moral values. He finds exquisite joy in his simple unpretentious life, "though he is clad in coarse raiment, drinks water and sleeps with his elbow under his head". Worldly honors and material wealth are to him as "floating clouds", and conscience is his most valued treasure. "Man's greatest pleasure," he says, "is in the practice of virtue."

As deeply and as widely implanted is the influence of Buddhism. Out of its numerous abstruse doctrines we may quote only one that is typical and fundamental, shared by every known sect of Buddhism, namely, the impermanency of all material phenomena, including our sentient world—men, animals, birds, trees, mountains and seas. The one unchangeable law of the universe, according to Buddhism, is "Change"—a constant and eternal change to which is subject every object. Man, in its view, is not so much a human being as a "human becoming". Human life is but a link in the long chain of cause and effect, acting one upon another for aeons and assuming different shapes and forms through countless metamorphoses.

This Buddhist idea, forms, by the way, the key to the literature no less than the arts and crafts of old Japan. Take almost any famous work of literature—Manyoshiu, the works of Lady Murasaki, and Sei-sho Nagon, Heike Monogatari, Hojoki Tsurezuregusa, to mention just a few from among hundreds of like books. They are all found to mirror an unmistakable image of this Buddhist idea.

In every art, craft, or cult at all considered typically Japanese is lurking this thought of Karma. Take the cult of tea ceremony. It is an art of finding spiritual significance and psychical delight in the performance of the most trivial functions of daily life, such as drawing water from the well, sweeping the garden and room, making the charcoal fire in the brazier, preparing a cup of tea, just the kind of work which in a country of caste would be relegated to its lowest members. It teaches its votary to live each day, nay, each minute of his life, as if it were the last, as if each cup of tea he serves were the last, exactly the same sentiment as may be found in the Imitation of Christ by Thomas A. Kemphis. The same feeling may be discussed in Japanese poetry, in Tanka (31 syllable verse), as well as in Haiku (17 syllable verse). This sentiment is sometimes called "wabishi"—and exquisite feeling of pathos, of sharply refined yearning and forlornly longing love that is awakened in the heart at the thought of transitoriness of all things. Something like the feeling of "wabishi" was expressed in the famous lines:

> "The Bird of Time has but a
> little way
> To fly and Lo! the Bird is
> on the Wing."

It is precisely this underlying wabishi sentiment lurking in the most unsuspected specimen of Japanese art, craft, and literature which imparts that nameless sense of weird psychic beauty which seems to flow from the ambrosial waters of Nirvana. It begets the art of finding rarity in the commonplace, beauty in the banal, high values in humble occupations, of finding exuberant health in sickness, life in death itself.

So this sense of wabishi, derived from Buddhism, integrated with the doctrine of Shinto with its cult of cleanness and ancester worship, and the Confucian morals of the five human relations constitutes a synthesis which for centuries has been and still is the foundation of the Japanese philosophy of life. Such a view of life permeates her traditional art of conquering boredom, both individual and national. Her political wisdom is guided by it. Despite her adoption and assimilation of things Western since the Meiji Restoration, it remains as potent as ever, manifesting itself often in words and deeds when and where it is least expected.

Fruits of Wisdom

Trifles we should let not plague us only but also gratify us; we should seize not their poison-bags only, but their honey-bags also.—Richter.

* * *

General, abstract truth is the most precious of all blessings; without it man is blind it is the eye of reason.—Rousseau.

* * *

What we have in us of the image of God is the love of truth and justice.—Demosthenes.

* * *

Those who give too much attention to trifling things become generally incapable of great ones.—Rochefoucauld.

* * *

Of two heroes, he is the greatest who esteems his rivals most—Beaumelle.

* * *

There are heroes in evil as well as in good.—Rochefoucauld.

ROOSEVELT'S VICTORY: AN ANALYSIS

Aside From Solid South, Chief Support Came From Industrial and Commercial Sections

By KAZUO KAWAI
(From Contemporary Japan)

I

When the American public on November 7 re-elected Franklin D. Roosevelt to a fourth term as President of the United States, it was in no way a surprise. Nevertheless the election, expected as was its outcome, revealed many features which deserve attention for the implications they hold concerning the current trends in American public life.

The margin by which Roosevelt won his victory over Thomas E. Dewey was clear-cut. Although at the time of this writing all the votes had not yet been counted—for it will take a full month after the election to count the last of the absentee soldiers' votes brought in by mail—it became clear enough within a few hours after the polls opened that Dewey, despite all his pre-election impressiveness, stood no chance of winning against the flood of Roosevelt votes which came pouring in.

In connection with the presidential election, it should incidentally be noted as significant that the Democratic supporters of Roosevelt have distinctly added to their strength in both Houses of Congress. In the Senate the Democrats have won 19 out of the 32 contested seats to give them at least 55 seats out of the total of 96, while in the House of Representatives the Democrats have come to hold a plurality of at least 49 seats over the Republicans with 13 seats still undecided. Although such a plurality in the House of Representatives with its total of 435 members does not give the Democrats by any means an overwhelming margin of strength, it should nevertheless be more than sufficient, together with the unquestioned Democratic control of the Senate, to give President Roosevelt a whip hand over the Legislature. It is much more than Roosevelt has been able to command during the past session of Congress when the Democratic plurality in the House of Representatives dangerously approached the vanishing point.

Roosevelt's Victory

Not only does the last election thus restore Roosevelt's control over the legislative branch of the government, but it significantly reverses the trend manifested in the previous by-elections in which the Republicans showed signs of developing a formidable legislative revolt against the power of the executive. And although the utmost weight of presidential disapproval did not suffice to bring about the defeat of Representative Claire Boothe of Connecticut whose shrill feminine diatribes will continue to harass the President in the chambers of the Capitol, most of the other bitter critics of Roosevelt against whom he has shown the deepest personal antagonism, such as Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, failed of re-election. Hence, all in all, the congressional as well as the presidential election proved to be a significant victory for Roosevelt and the Democratic Party.

From whence Roosevelt derived this strength is to be seen from the distribution of the votes. Aside from Colorado and Wyoming in the Rocky Mountains area and Maine and Vermont in New England, the states which went for Dewey are all to be found in the Middle West. Colorado and Wyoming with their sparse populations are politically unimportant, while Maine and Vermont with their dwindling populations and economic backwardness represent the stagnant and conservative hinterland of a New England the other sections of which, with their increasing industrialization and urbanization, have cast off their traditional Republicanism. The saying "As goes Maine, so goes the nation" may have been true a generation ago, but its current of political progress has now swept past to leave Maine and its neighbor Vermont as an abandoned little backwater eddy.

Colorado, Wyoming, Maine and Vermont, therefore, signify little; whatever meaning there is to be derived as to Roosevelt's and Dewey's respective sources of strength is to be found in the fact that Roosevelt carried the Atlantic seaboard, the Far West, the southern border states, and of course the Solid South, while effective support for Dewey came almost entirely from the Middle West. But even here it should be noted that Illinois, the most highly industrialized state of this region with its mammoth metropolis of Chicago, voted for Roosevelt, while the race was closest in Ohio and Michigan which rank next to Illinois among the states of this region in industrialization and urbanization.

Support of Industrial Workers

The conclusion to be drawn from this geographic distribution of votes is that, aside from the Solid South which traditionally votes overwhelmingly Democratic regardless of the particular candidate or issue, Roosevelt's chief support came from the sections of the country which are, generally speaking, industrial and commercial or where agriculture is not in a particularly healthful condition. In contrast, Dewey's chief support came almost exclusively from the bloc of relatively prosperous agricultural states in the very heart of the country.

Hence it can be deduced that the elements which voted for Roosevelt were the industrial workers who stand to benefit from the socialistic reforms of the New Deal, the commercial class of the big cities who see in the international interventionism of the Roosevelt regime a promise of a vigorous government sponsorship of overseas trade expansion, the intellecturals of the cosmopolitan centers who are most susceptible to the influence of international politics and of social theories, the poor farmers of the less prosperous rural areas who hope for government relief under the New Deal, and the tradition-bound Southerners who are motivated by sentiment.

Opposition by Industrialists

The most vigorous opposition to Roosevelt was shown by the big industrialists who, jealous of the right to run their own affairs without government interference, have always been antagonistic to the authoritarian economics of the New Deal. But the localities in which the industrialists are most numerous are also precisely the localities where the numerically overwhelming laboring class, who are predominantly pro-Roosevelt, are most concerned, so that in voting strength the industrialists are more than nullified. That meant that effective support for Dewey could come only from the substantial farmers of the prosperous regions who see no need for government interference with their statisfactory condition and from the petite bourgeousie of the same provincial inland areas to whom foreign trade and international affairs are but remote concerns and who want nothing else than to be let alone with the minimum of authoritarian regulation.

This analysis of the votes by social classes is further borne out by the number of votes cast. Many experts had predicted that the total number of votes cast would probably be about 44,000,000, of which Roosevelt would secure a definite but slight majority. They had further predicted that if the total number of votes cast should fall considerably below 44,000,000, Dewey's chances would be bettered, whereas if the total votes should exceed the 44,000,000 mark, the greater the excess over that figure the greater would be Roosevelt's advantage. This prediction was based on the assumption that the class of voters who would cast their ballots for Dewey would be the self-reliant, prosperous and well-established elements of society who, possessed of a strong civic consciousness, would be sure to exercise their franchise under any circumstances; while the greater proportion of the class of potential defaulters who might or might not take the trouble to go to the polls would be the people of the lower social and economic strata and less developed sense of civic responsibility who would be more likely to favor Roosevelt in case they did vote.

(To Be Continued)

Liars

A minister requested his congregation to read the first 10 verses of a certain work before hearkening to the sermon on "Liars" the following Sunday morning.

"How many have read the verses in the 14th chapter as requested," asked the pastor as he arose for the sermon. "Please raise the hand."

There was quite a showing of hands.

"That will do," said the minister sadly. "It happens there is no 14th chapter in that book. I, therefore, dedicate my remarks on "Liars" this morning to the brethren and sisters who have just held up their hands!"

The New Station

The radio had only just been installed in the home when the mother was taken ill with influenza. When the doctor called, the little daughter was present during his examination.

She looked on wonderingly as he used the stethoscope. At last, unable to restrain her curiosity any longer, she asked:

"What station is he trying to get, mother?"

Worth More Than That

A farmer in need of extra hands at haying time asked John who was accounted the town fool, if he could help him out.

"What'll you pay?" asked John.

"I'll pay you what you're worth," answered the farmer.

John scratched his head a minute, then answered decisively: "I'll be dammed if I'll work for that."